

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$1 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum. The European Edition, \$4 per annum, in any part of Great Britain, or \$5 in any part of the Continent.
THE FAMILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or \$2 per annum.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—GRAND PROMenade CONCERT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MURRAY AND ANSCHUTZ.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—FORTY AND FIFTY—CO LUMBIUS ST. FILMSTOCK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—LIONEL LINCOLN—THE YOUNG ALFRED.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 206 Broadway—FRENCH THEATRE—L'AFRICAINE—LA FORTIERE—LA GAIETE DE PARIS.

BARBURY AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—AFRICA AND THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD, BY THE WIZARD—WONDERFUL OCCURRENCES, &c.

WOOD'S BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway—BRITISH BONG, DANCE, &c.—FANTASMA OF THE HUNTER HOUSE.

PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. TON, RAFFA.

New York, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Editor for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship, *Arctica*, Capt. Stone, will leave Boston on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, to go by rail, and at half past four o'clock, to go by steamship.

The European edition of the *Herald*, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the *New York Herald* will be received at the following place in Europe:

LONDON—Messrs. Low, 5, Abchurch Lane, 47, Ludgate Hill.

Am. European Express Co., 51 King William St.

PARIS—Am. European Express Co., 51 Place de la Bourse.

ST. PETERSBURG—Am. European Express Co., 4 Canal Street.

BREMEN—Am. European Express Co., 21 Rue Cornelia.

The contents of the European edition of the *Herald* will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

At last we have tidings of the Atlantic telegraph.

The British steaming ship *Jack* arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, yesterday, after a passage of twenty-eight days from Liverpool, and reports seeing, on the 24th ult., in latitude 51° 32' north, longitude 32° west, a large and a smaller British steamer—doubtless the *Agamemnon* and her tender; and the same evening saw a large steamer—the *Niagara*, no doubt—bearing down upon the others. The *Jack* reports the weather on the 25th ult. as hazy with a westerly swell, and that the weather continued moderate but thick till the morning of the 3d inst.—a period of eight days—when there were strong gales from southwest by west with a high sea.At the time the fleet was seen by the *Jack* it had not reached latitude 32° 02' north, longitude 33° 18' west, the spot where the splicing of the cable was to be effected and the paying out commenced.The arrival of the *Niagara* cannot, therefore, be reasonably expected before the last of the present week.The steamship *Fulton* is now due at this port with the details of European news to the 30th ult.The *Star* of the West is also due from Aspinwall with the semi-monthly shipment of treasure and mails from the Pacific coast. The steamer *Philadelphia* is likewise due with news from Havana.By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* off Cape Race we have European news to the 3d instant, three days later than the advices previously received.With the exception of the dissolution of the Spanish Ministry, and the formation of a new one with General O'Donnell at the head of affairs, there is no political intelligence of importance. A meeting of Illinois Central Railroad shareholders had been held in London, who decided to send an agent to the United States to look after their interests. Sales of Central Railroad stock are reported at 27 discount. The Liverpool cotton market continued buoyant, at the advance reported by the *Fulton*. The sales during the week preceding the departure of the *Canada* amounted to 77,000 bales. In the face of favorable weather for the crops, flour was firm and in demand at an advance of sixpence per barrel. Consols are quoted at 95½ a 95½ for account.

We have news from Camp Scott and Salt Lake City. The army was to commence its march towards the Mormon capital on the 17th. The troops were in high spirits at the prospect of a release from inactivity. General Johnston had issued a proclamation, assuring the Mormons of his desire and intention of affording them protection. He had received a communication from the Peace Commissioners, advising him of the peaceful disposition of the Mormons. The Peace Commissioners and Brigham Young had a meeting, and it was reported that they had agreed upon conditions of settlement between the rebellious Saints and the general government.

The steamship *Roanoke* arrived from Richmond early yesterday morning, bringing the body of Laurens Hamilton, of the Seventh regiment, who was drowned at Richmond. The remains were accompanied by a large delegation of the Richmond military, who were received at the pier by a delegation of fifty of the Seventh regiment, in citizen dress at the request of the family. The body was placed in Trinity Church, in one of the family vaults, in which it will be interred this afternoon at three o'clock. The Virginia escort was quartered at the Lafayette House, as the guests of the Seventh regiment.A Military Court of Inquiry was held last evening at the Arsenal—Colonel Leban, President; Major Anthon, Judge Advocate—to inquire into the truth of a statement made in the *Tribune* and weekly papers, alleging that members of the Eighth regiment had become intoxicated and conducted themselves in a disorderly manner while acting as a guard of honor on President Monroe's remains in the City Hall on the 2d inst. Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence exculpated the members of the regiment from the charges preferred.

We have news from San Domingo, dated at Port au Platte on the 1st inst. President Benx capitalized to the forces of General Santana on the 13th of June, when he gave up San Domingo City. The country was quiet. Trade was so dull at Port au Platte that six cargoes of provisions lately arrived had left for another market.

Our correspondent at Turk's Island, writing on the 2d inst., says:—The weather has changed—which is for the better—by copious showers having fallen last week, which cooled and refreshed this arid soil. Salt making continued very favorably, but prices scarcely pay the labor attending it. Stock on hand now about 25,000 bushels, at 8½c. per bushel. Trade is dull. The British steamers have left, and their place has been taken by a large fleet of American vessels of war, some of which touch occasionally and infuse cheerfulness, and circulate the "mint drama" profusely.

Michael Canemi, convicted of the murder of policeman Anderson, was yesterday sentenced to be executed on the second day of September next. A report of the proceedings before the Court may be found in another column.

The intense heat of Saturday and Sunday last was tempered yesterday by a most refreshing breeze from the southeast, and last evening the sky became overcast, and there was a promise of rain. The wind yesterday, which in the city was quite fresh, was almost a gale in the river and bay. Out to sea it must have been very strong, and as it blew directly upon the shore may have done some damage to the shipping on the coast. There were very heavy rains to the north of us on Sunday, which must have done incalculable good to the crops, which had begun to suffer from the drought. The yield of all kinds of crops between this city and Albany will be enormous this year, and we believe the same observation will hold good of all the country to the North and West.

We give a full report of the progress of events at the Quarantine grounds, with a list of the latest arrivals of vessels from infected ports, and their prospects of discharge after disinfection. The captain of the bark *Essex* has been complained of by Health Officer Thompson for having passed Quarantine, after coming from Sagua la Grande, by means of false representations as to the health of his crew when in harbor, and of the sanitary condition of the place when he was there. A warrant has been issued for the captain's arrest, and the *Essex* has been taken back to Quarantine. The Health Commissioner met yesterday, and a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving permission to store the supplies of the *Essex* in the government warehouse, was received.Captain Chase, of the bark *Brothers*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Cienfuegos, reports being boarded by a boat from the brig *Orinoco*, of Cherryfield, bound from Remedios for New York, which solicited a supply of mustard. The *Orinoco* had lost the second mate, and the first mate was very sick. She afterwards bore up for Charleston.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and transacted a large amount of routine business. The Street Commissioner was directed to have the Second avenue macadamized without delay. The Mayor vetoed a resolution appropriating certain valuable lots to the Orphan's Home.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening for want of a quorum.

Fire Marshal Baker's semi-annual report is published elsewhere in our columns. It will be seen that during the past six months there have been 161 fires in this city, involving a loss of property amounting to \$464,157, on which sum insurance to the amount of \$346,720 was paid. Compared with the preceding six months there is a diminution of forty-four in the number of fires, while the loss of property is less by about one-half. The Fire Marshal's statistics and suggestions are important to the public generally, and his report will repay an attentive perusal.

The de Riviere case was brought up for the second time before the Circuit Court of Hudson county, New Jersey, yesterday, to hear the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued last week. The return was made by de Riviere's counsel, but the captain did not appear. Exceptions were made to the return, which was ordered by the Court to be made more complete. The case was finally adjourned till Thursday next. Mrs. Blount was in court, and had a private consultation with the Judge. Miss Blount's whereabouts still continue to be unknown. During the forenoon yesterday de Riviere's goods and chattels in the Napoleon Hotel were seized by the Sheriff to satisfy a debt of a Mr. Collins, of Mobile. Full particulars of the progress of this interesting affair are given elsewhere.

The foundation stone of a new Episcopal church named St. Mary's, in Clason avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon at five o'clock by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, who was attended by a large number of clergymen. The ceremony was a very imposing one; and after the stone had been laid addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Guyon and other ministers. A collection, amounting to \$121, was also taken up for the furtherance of the work, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop, and the congregation separated.

A number of cases were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions yesterday by Judge Russell, as will be seen by our report of the proceedings.

In transcribing from the telegraphic despatch of Mr. Douglas's speech at Chicago, a mistake was made in that part of it relating to the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Douglas is made to say in our report that "he was not prepared to yield obedience to the law as expounded by that court," &c. He said just the reverse of this.

The European news by the *Fulton* imparted increased buoyancy to the cotton market yesterday, which was both firm and active, and closed at an advance of fully one-eighth of a cent per pound. We now quote middling uplands firm at 12½c. per pound. The sales in transit and on the spot reached about 5,000 bales. The total increase in the receipts at all the ports since the first of September, 1857, amounts to about 125,407 bales. The increase in the exports to Great Britain amounts to about 331,067. The decrease to France amounts to about 20,412 bales. The increase in stocks at the ports amounts to 48,497 bales. The estimates regarding the amount of damage inflicted on the present crop by the late floods are still widely at variance. Few estimates fall below 500,000 bales, while some go as high as 550,000 a 600,000. It is argued that, as the previous great flood of 1844 injured the crop by about 500,000 bales, and that the overflow of this season having exceeded it, the presumption is that its effects will also surpass it. But it must also be recollected that the breadth of land planted in cotton is in excess of former years, and that so far the reports regarding the crops on the high lands are not in the main deemed to be unfavorable. The four markets was quite steady with a fair amount of sales. Wheat was active, with sales of about 60,000 a 70,000 bushels at prices given elsewhere. Corn was firm for sound lots of all kinds, which were scarce, while unselected and inferior grades were heavy and irregular. Sugar was steady, with sales of more in lots at 16½c. at the close; 16½c. was asked for large lots, and 16½c. bid. Prime was at 15½c. a 15½c. Sugar was firm and active, the advance of 1c. being well sustained. The sales embraced about 1,700 hds., at rates given in another column. Coffee was steady and quiet. Freight engagements were moderate and rates unchanged. To California rates were at 27½c. with light engagements.

The Revolution and the Revenue—A Coming Revolution in our Public Economy.

One of the most prominent facts which the recent commercial revolution has brought home to the minds of the American people is the great one, that in a time of profound peace the revenue of the country is not equal to its expenditure, and we are necessitated to incur a large increase of the public debt.

Whatever may be the cause of this anomaly in our public finances, it is evident that it must be removed. The nation in this respect is not like an individual. When a man finds that his income is not equal to his outgo, he retrenches at once, and falls back upon his old coat, breeches and boots, which are made to do service for another season. Not so with the nation. It cannot fall back upon the old breeches or the old boots. Our national budget grows with our national growth. The public defence must be annually attended to, whether we are poor or rich. The wheels of government must be kept going. Fanatics in Kansas and Utah must be made to obey the law and keep the peace, if they will not do so voluntarily. Indian wars are the chronic symptoms of our national advance, and must be met with the exhibition of the proper remedies at once. Mormons, border ruffians, free State rascals, Democrats, and all the rest of the list of white and red scoundrels, will not put off their pranks until Uncle Sam feels himself rich enough to whip them into propriety. The needs of government are permanent, and they should be met with a permanent revenue. Economy should be practiced at all times; but we cannot economize beyond a certain point, and we have no right to lay upon our successors the burthens of the present day, besides their own, in the shape of a public debt.

These are truths palpable to the whole people, and they are forcing the country into a reconsideration of our entire revenue system. All acknowledge the necessity of a remedy, and the quacks in political economy are already thrusting upon public attention their cure-all nostrums. Some of them insist upon starvation and a cold water cure; others would convince us that a high tariff cures everything; a third prescribes a depletion and tonic practice, in the shape of direct taxation and free trade; a fourth wants the currency mended, by the withdrawal of all small bills. And so they go on, each with his patent medicine, which he insists the public knows all about and implicitly confides in, although the truth is, the public looks with the utmost contempt upon both the quacks and their nostrums. We suppose we shall yet have a thousand other wonderful remedies proposed, including, no doubt, the Chevalier Webb's great remedy—a national bank—which he found so excellent in his own case.

In order to arrive at the true remedy it will be well to see how the late financial revolution has affected the revenue of other countries. In France and England the tempest was as severe as it was with us. In the first of these countries great efforts have been made to cover up its ravages, and it is stated that the revenue has suffered very slightly, if at all. The returns of the British revenue have been published, and we find that for the quarter ending March 31st last, the revenue of England, exclusive of the property tax, increased, in round numbers, five millions of dollars over the corresponding quarter of last year. We exclude the property tax, because on the 5th of April, 1857, its rate was reduced from sixteen pence to seven pence in the pound. The total revenue of England for the year ending 31st of March, 1858, exclusive of the property tax, exhibits a slight increase over the previous year. We have no full returns of our revenue yet; but those of New York enable us to estimate them approximately; and these show a diminution of more than forty per cent on the income of the first six months of the present year, as compared with the same period last year. At the rate we are now going on the revenue of the government will be about thirty-five millions of dollars less this year than in the previous one.

It is this great disturbing cause that has thrown the finances of the government into confusion, and compelled it to seek for a loan to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses in time of peace. The silly efforts that have been made to saddle this unpopular result upon the administration of Mr. Buchanan must fall to the ground, for he is in no way responsible for it. But as the mass of people do not generally go behind results in forming their judgments, the odium will cling to his party, and it must be confessed, with justice. One of the cardinal measures of the democratic party is the first element of this disturbing cause. A simple comparison of the revenue systems of the United States and England will render this evident. Our revenue is derived almost entirely from customs imposed upon the secondary articles of consumption. The primary articles are wholly or in large part exempt from taxation, either by the nature of our staple productions—such as cereals, cotton and its fabrics, meats and sugar—or by law, as coffee, tea and wool. The revenue of England is derived from customs on imports about one-third, and the other two-thirds from direct taxation. Then, too, the customs are laid upon the primary articles of consumption. The five items of sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits and wine alone yielded one hundred millions out of the one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars arising from her customs. The consequence of this system is, that whenever the consumption of the secondary articles is cut off, our government loses all its revenue, while that of England loses little or none of hers.

Then, again, in our system of revenue there is another great disturbing element not possessed by that of England. There the duty is in a fixed rate upon the quantity imported. With us the absurd *ad valorem* system prevails, by which our revenue is not only always fluctuating with the value of the article, but it is made oppressive through its want of uniformity. If the wit of man had been exercised to its utmost to devise a system of impost which should be unequal to the consumer and unjust to the importer, it would have selected our present *ad valorem* system. Under it no two consumers pay the same tax upon any article, except by a mere accident. Besides this, it is a great incentive to fraud on all sides, and creates the necessity of establishing a customs watch in every one of our foreign consulates.These are evils that should be remedied. For their existence the democratic party is responsible, for our present revenue system has been one of their measures of party faith. It works evil in two ways. When times are good it produces an immense income, which fosters extravagance and a system of plunder in official circles. When times are evil, it deprives the government of the necessities of life, and forces it to borrow of the future. The financial revolution through which we have just passed has demonstrated the necessity of a change; and the *ad valorem* tariff will before long be buried by the people by the side of the dead questions of Kansas and the nigger. A regular income is the only guide to true economy in the administration of the government.

CANCEMI TO BE EXECUTED.—The Judges of the Supreme Court decided the case of Canemi yesterday, and he was sentenced by Judge Wright to be executed on the second of September. All the technicalities urged by defendant's counsel were set aside by the Court. Judge Wright, who tried the prisoner, having certified that the twelfth juror was withdrawn by the consent of Canemi himself. A motion was made for a fourth trial by the counsel for the prisoner, which it is to be hoped will not be granted. The unfortunate criminal has had three fair and impartial trials, and has twice received the sentence of death. If there was any shadow of doubt as to the justice of his conviction, of course it would be quite proper to place him again on trial; but no such doubt exists on the mind of the Judge who tried him, the jury who pronounced the verdict, or the public generally. It is time that we should have done with this legal hair-splitting in behalf of great criminals. An example is much needed to check the rowdy spirit of the times, and if the victim be one whose crime merits just punishment, no one can complain.

THE NEXT CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—A good deal of cutting and carving is going on in the city preparatory to the next Congressional election, and there will be some curious manoeuvres before the time comes round. Out of every new batch of men who go to Congress two or three are generally demolished in the first session. Of our Congressional delegation only two men have really come out with honor—John C. Cochrane and John Kelly. We hear very little of some of the others—they appear to enjoy a

quiescent mediocrity; but there are two of them whose course has been of such a character that they will probably find themselves left in the lurch, among all the parties, when the election comes about.

The Glided Road to Grace.

Some one of the small papers has been giving the world valuable information as to the salaries of the metropolitan clergymen. From this authority we learn that Henry Ward Beecher has a yearly salary of \$5,000 and a parsonage rent free, and that, with his literary earnings, his income is \$12,000. E. H. Chapin has \$5,000 per annum, and makes as much more by lecturing. Dr. Bethune has \$2,500, but is the possessor of a fortune outside of his professional earnings. Dr. Adams, says our authority, has \$5,000 and a rich wife. Dr. Hawks has \$6,000 a year and a house. Dr. Taylor, of Grace church, has \$10,000 and the fine parsonage adjacent to the church. Rev. Messrs. Tyng, Bellows, Orgood, Cheever, and other leading clergymen, receive from \$3,000 to \$6,000 per annum. In many cases the salary only represents a small part of the pastor's earnings. If he is young and a bachelor, the young ladies vie with each other in furnishing him with the thousand and one of ceteras which go to make up a gentleman's toilet. He has slippers, and caps, and watch cases, and suspenders and surplises, and all sorts of traps, without number. He may select the "richest of his fair patrons for his rib," and receive a round dowry from her disburdening agent at sight. His new household is adorned with contributions of useful and ornamental articles—the gifts of his parishioners, who hope to find a short cut to heaven by a heavy fee to its elected representative. In the summer months the fashionable congregation suspends the task of worshipping God in town, in order to adore Satan and all his works at the watering places. The clergyman bolts off to his country seat, and gives himself up to the sports of the season. What becomes of the poor sinners who cannot afford to go out of town we cannot say; nor do we suppose their spiritual pastors and masters have much care about it.

If we compare the rewards given to the clergy with the salaries of other professional men, or men pursuing occupations which give them a position before the public, we shall find that the ministry offers them more sure competence than any other calling. Leading counsel at the bar may make fortunes; but how few are really "leading" among the army of lawyers! The larger number are briefless young men, who get nothing. Again, there are hard working attorneys who may make two thousand a year, and have the hardest work to collect it. The same remarks will apply to the literary and medical professions. No one seems to relish paying an editor's, bookseller's, doctor's or lawyer's bill; but money comes down upon the head of the parson in a Danaian shower.

Next to the popular clergyman the popular player is the greatest pet of the public. Perhaps in the golden hour of his early triumphs he may receive for the time being more money than the preacher. But let premature old age come upon the actor, and those who petted and dined and wined him yesterday will kick him into the gutter to-morrow. With the young ladies he stands next to the parson. But the divinities of the greenroom are not in that high state of drill and discipline that distinguish the divinities of the vestry. Satan is always at work in the *cosines*, making some kind of a riot, more or less public, according to the prominence or obscurity of the sinners. Beecher and most of the tip-top clergymen generally manage to keep the old fellow out by making their churches a close borough, and watching, like prudent gamekeepers, over their flocks, male and female. Sometimes, however, the sentinel on Zion's watchtower slumbers, as in the recent case of the Brooklyn widow and the demurelle who had two intrigues during the revival. So the Devil slips in; then he is only expelled by hard praying and harder swearing, according to all accounts. We must do the clergy the justice to say that they watch their lambs well. Some uncharitable people say that they do so from interested motives; but in this wicked world no one can escape calumny.

The parson has the further advantage over the player, the lawyer or the doctor in the permanence of his employment. The broken advocate, the ruined actor, or the physician or editor who does not keep up with the times, are quickly thrown overboard; but let your "divine" be ever so much of an old fogey—let him flounder over his prayers and cough out his sermon—he is still continued in office, with an assistant. The ladies pet him more than ever—their dear sympathetic souls cleaving to the holy man more and more, as his infirmities grow apace. Monks, ministers and pastors have been the especial favorites of the fair in all times, and we cannot expect to be wiser than our grandmothers.

It is this fine position of the pet clergyman that calls many a young man of good parts to a sense of awakening grace. He is born to evil as the sparks fly upward; but Satan does not pay so well, and therefore he enlists on the other side. Players, too, see before them a field of clover when a crisis has reduced them to short commons and religion hits them on the head with the force of a sixty-four pound shot. But these "converted actors" are not public pets. They are generally strollers or walking gentlemen. Nobody ever heard of a first-rate opera singer being brought to a sense of his awful condition until after he had lost his voice. We are forced to the conclusion that Mammon—the god that regulates this metropolis—has crept into the ranks of the unco plus themselves, and that, in spite of the revival, Satan yet holds the Malakoff.

THE QUARANTINE LAWS.—Through the selfishness of a few, it is quite possible that the efficient action of the Health Officer of the port may be nullified. There is evidently a disposition in some quarters to evade the quarantine laws and resist the regulations which the season and the unhealthy condition of many neighboring foreign ports render necessary to be observed with the utmost strictness. With yellow fever in Sagua la Grande and many ports in the West Indies, it is quite proper to keep all vessels from those places in the lower bay until they are thoroughly purified; and in doing so the Health Officer is only exercising a caution which a consideration for the public health demands. It is true that the city is perfectly healthy just now; but that is no reason why the rules of quarantine should be relaxed in cases where there is the smallest suspicion of danger. The interests of a few are of very little moment compared with the public health, and it would be quite unparliamentary to allow any consideration whatever to expose the city to the risk of infection at this time of the year.

Disorganization of Political Parties.

We have shown, and the country has seen, how the great democratic party of the Union has been disorganized and shattered through the action of democratic representatives in the last session of Congress. The Washington *Union* points to the triumphs achieved by the administration, and argues from them that the party is compact and united. We, from the same grounds, maintain that these successes only show the high position occupied by the administration, and the justice of the policy pursued by it. The *New York Tribune*, on the other hand, accepts our position as to the demoralization of the democratic party, and hugs itself with the delusion that the republican party has not drifted upon the same quagmires, but that it presents to-day all the elements of a united, compact, vigorous and healthy political organization.In that, however, the *Tribune* is as far astray as the *Union*, the republican party is hardly less disorganized than its great rival. Its representatives in Congress made, to be sure, a spasmodic effort at the commencement of last session to unite all their discordant elements with Know Nothings and renegade democrats, in presenting a front of opposition to the administration on the Lecompton question; but in order to do so, they had to stultify all the principles of their political existence, and vote for admitting Kansas either as a slave State or as a free State. After that, what force or power can republicanism have as an anti-slavery organization? And as such alone has it had any vitality at all. If Giddings, and Lovejoy, and Bingham, and Stanton, and Colfax, and their confederates from New England and the West, have deliberately eaten up all their declarations of hostility to the extension of slavery, in voting for the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, how are they to expect the abolitionists of Ohio and Illinois and Indiana and Massachusetts to vote for republican candidates? Why, it is clear that the acts of the republicans in Congress were even more calculated to disorganize and shatter that party throughout the Middle and New England States than were the acts of democratic members to ruin their party. The truth is that both parties, as distinctive organizations, have fallen into mutual ruin, and have obliterated the points of difference that formerly existed between them; and candidates for political office stand a better chance now of being voted for on their individual merits than from any consideration having its origin in party hubbub or party machinery. Even in this State—the central State of republicanism—the leaders of the party are at heads and points in the preliminaries for the next State convention.

This is a condition of things for which the country has to thank the firm and sagacious administration of Mr. Buchanan, founded, as it was, not upon party grounds, but upon considerations of high national policy. No greater blessing could fall upon the community than the annihilation of those rotten, corrupt and debasing combinations got up under the designation of party for the purpose of helping imbeciles, rogues and scoundrels into offices of trust and honor. If these combinations should be wiped out, as they promise to be, it will be owing partly to their inherent rottenness and corruption, but chiefly to the national non-party policy of the present administration.

The *Tribune* speaks already of replacing republicanism with another party, the chief element of which is to be the labor of the North. Well, some substitute may have to be found for the decaying fungus which sprung up out of the amalgam of Americanism and abolitionism; but it strikes us that a labor party will hardly answer. A labor party cannot be sectional, as republicanism was—it must be national, as democracy is. Labor at the North is dependent for its existence and vitality on labor at the South. The two can never be made distinct nor placed in mutual antagonism. Our manufactures, our ships, our commerce, all our prosperity, are indissolubly connected with the industry of the South; and when our philosophic neighbor has to fall back upon the idea of rendering the two interests hostile, it is evidence of the desperate condition in which he finds himself placed by the impending dissolution of the republican party. For our part, we should rejoice with an exceeding great joy to see political combinations which have no distinctive merit in themselves and which are only got up for the benefit of a handful of miserable office holders, office seekers, and office mongers, completely wiped out of existence; and if the desertion of democratic members of Congress, the stultification of republicans, and the national policy of the administration combine to produce such a result, we will welcome it as a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

THE DUTY OF THE TAXPAYERS.—We have demonstrated by an array of facts and figures that over sixteen millions of dollars are annually expended on our municipal government, but as the only data we have to go upon are the accounts as rendered by the office holders of the Corporation, who have the fingerings of the money, the figure is very probably higher than that. As to how it is expended we have to take the words of the same parties; but, from all the shameful exposures of fraud, swindling and forgery which have been recently made, there can be no doubt that a large portion of the amount is dishonestly disposed of—in short, that it goes into the pockets of officials. The idea that it costs, proportionately to the population, five times as much to govern this single city as to govern the whole of the United States is a startling one, it must be admitted. That it does actually cost this amount for any legitimate purpose no one can believe. The finances are, and have been for the last ten years, recklessly and dishonestly squandered by a gang of thieving office holders. Taxable property to the amount of five hundred and twenty-one millions is represented by over thirty thousand taxpayers in the city, and it is hard indeed if they cannot by a combined movement rescue the treasury from a horde of plunderers. If they would only bestir themselves to action, throw politics and partisan inclinations to the dogs, and see how they can save their pockets, the next election might see the evil corrected at once and forever, and all municipal offices filled by honest and efficient men. Ward committees should be formed for this purpose, and money collected at once to put the machinery in motion. Politicians of all factions are already at work to misguide the public and retard the progress of an independent taxpayers' party. This is to be expected; the fellows who have their hands on the public money bag will hold on with desperate tenacity, stopping at no measure that will enable them to retain their grip; but the taxpayers are strong enough to oust them next fall, if they only act in combination, firmly determined to put an end to the wicked system under which the city is going to perdition. More than this the taxpayers can and should do—namely, call a convention to revise our State constitution and city charter, in order that under a new order of things we may have a healthy State and municipal government.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND HIS POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS.—Senator Douglas seems determined to secure his re-election to the Senate from the State of Illinois by hook or by crook—though we understand that, rather than not get back to Congress at all, he will be satisfied with the nomination from his district to the House of Representatives. At any rate, he is resolved to play a rôle in Congressional proceedings in either the upper or the lower house. It will not be for lack of effort, however, if he does not succeed in securing his re-election to the Senate, although he has a rival in the field who takes the ground that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was a political juggle, and that squatter sovereignty is the veriest humbug and nonsense—two positions which Mr. Douglas will find it very difficult to overthrow in Illinois. He has, however, undertaken to join issue with his antagonist on these points, while at the same time he maintains the correctness of his position in opposing the President's Kansas policy, even so far as to vote against the English compromise bill.

If Mr. Douglas would not see himself shorn of his Senatorial honors, and shorn of all his pretensions to the Presidency, there is but one course for him to pursue. He must propitiate the administration at Washington, and thus secure the support of the friends of the administration in Illinois. The republicans will not trust him. They know he is too deeply imbued with democratic doctrines ever to be a reliable member of their party; and besides, he is the father of the measure repealing the Missouri compromise, and of the myth of squatter sovereignty. So, whatever chance for him there is elsewhere, there is none whatever in the republican party of Illinois.

Still he has not fallen so far from grace in his own party as not to be capable of being received back into communion. The Kansas matter is now practically settled, and it might not be deemed necessary for him to recant his errors and cry "peccavi" in regard to that question. There might be no objection on any side to let bygones be bygones. If Senator Douglas will only renew his oath of fealty to the party and to the administration, his late backsliding might be overlooked, and he might get such support as would secure for him the immediate object of his ambition. As to the prize of the Presidency, which he has in view, he must abandon all hope of that, for another term at least. There is not time enough left for him between this and 1860 to retrieve his political reputation. He must be content to wait till 1864, when the people may have forgotten or may be content to look with leniency on his *fiasco* of 1858.WASHINGTON SCANDALS.—We have received several communications relative to the difficulty between Mr. Corcoran, the banker, and Mr. Murragh, of the Spanish Legation. It has already been stated that the attaché, having been fascinated by the daughter of the banker, visited the house of the latter after having been forbidden to enter it. He, the attaché, was ejected by force—that is, kicked out—and after receiving *congé* from his government, challenges Mr. Corcoran to mortal combat, which polite invitation is sensibly declined. The further circumstances of the case—that the lady is a leader of the fashion, heiress to a great fortune, and an only child—make the matter a most piquant dish for the gossips of the capital.On the merits of the case we have little or nothing to say. The parties are competent to settle their own affairs. But we may be allowed a word or two in reference to the absurd humbug of the small Washington papers, who affect to regret that such matters should "find their way into the public press," and who are shocked that the private affairs of two of the "wealthiest and most respectable families" should be exploited in print. These very journals are daily purveyors of the smallest kind of small talk in the metropolis. The "wealthy and respectable families" give it to them through an insane desire to get into print. Flunkieism is as rampant in Washington as at St. James' or the Tuilleries; and as we have no regular court journal to record fashionable movements, the correspondents of the regular journals are coaxed, or promised, or seduced, or bullied into the service. Mrs. Snob desires that her fancy ball, or her *levée*, or *soirée*, or whatever else she may call it, reported in the papers, and takes every means to obtain notoriety on every possible occasion. All the women wish to see themselves in print, and to have their wrinkles, their affections, and their cracked reputations, varnished over with compliments that shine like silver, but are only plated after all. All these people tell scandalous stories of each other; it is a mutual guerrilla warfare, where the Mrs. Candour with the longest tongue is the victor of the field. Of course these stories come to the ears of those who will write them down for the printers. Sometimes they are published—often, however, they are rejected. But in any case, the fashionable people themselves are the only parties to blame. If they kept their affairs within their own walls they could never be published—that is quite certain. They should remember the Eastern proverb:—"That which is whispered in the streets will be proclaimed from the house tops."

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—Removals and appointments at the Custom House are slow operations—it is so very hard to please everybody—and one can easily imagine how many there are to please when we state that there are at the present time six thousand applicants for places there, from one party alone. The whole number of offices in the gift of the Collector is only eleven hundred; and in fact there are only between two and three hundred appointments which can be made, because all the rest of the present officials are a part of the machinery of the Custom House, without whom its business could not be efficiently conducted. They have, as it were, grown up with the establishment, thoroughly understand its workings, and are almost indispensable. In this state of things what is to be done? Over five thousand applicants must be sent hungry away. We presume the other two parties, if they were in power could muster between them about ten thousand applicants for place. Just think of it—sixteen thousand greedy office seekers in this city alone!

We understand that the rule in making Custom House appointments will be, that none but those who are known to be staunch friends of the administration will be shown any favor.